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DESCRIPTION

A CEREAL FLOUR PRODUCTION PROCESS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for the
5 production of cereal flours.

BACKGROUND ART

Wheatgerm is known to contain principally vitamin E or α -tocopherol together with other substances such as: B group vitamins, traces of vitamins C, A and D, lecithin, 10 starch, simple sugars, rough fibre, iron, calcium, phosphorous, potassium, magnesium, zinc, manganese, copper, cobalt, selenium, molybdenum, essential polyunsaturated fatty acids (amongst which are linoleic, oleic, linolenic, palmitic, stearic acids) and octosanol. 15 Vitamin E is a natural antioxidant because it reacts with the free radicals present within our system, responsible for the oxidative processes which occur in cells and which contribute towards the rise of some pathologies such as some degenerative diseases of the eyes and of the 20 nervous system, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and ageing of the skin. Vitamin F is constituted by a mixture of essential polyunsaturated fatty acids, mainly linoleic acid (omega-6) and linolenic acid (omega-3). Vitamin F is not synthesised by our system and, 25 therefore, must be introduced through the diet in as much

as its function is essential. Indeed, the omega-6 and omega-3 acids are indispensable in the formation of the cellular membrane and in keeping it fluid; they preserve the elasticity of arterial walls; they prevent the 5 depositing of triglycerides and cholesterol within the arteries, preventing atherosclerosis; they foster the integrity of the skin and hair and weight reduction; they stimulate the activities of the internal secretion glands.

10 Finally, octosanol, a long chain lipid alcohol, has a marked effect on physical stamina, on muscle glycogen, on the cellular use of oxygen and contributes towards the breakdown of the toxins produced from lactic acid. It is, therefore, recommended for those under stress, during 15 periods of intense work, for those suffering from psycho-physical exhaustion and for those participating in sports.

Wheatgerm is, therefore, a complete nourishment which provides a series of substances which are essential for 20 the good functioning and the health of our bodies. In the past, wholemeal flour, obtained from the milling of the whole grain, including the germ, was used in the daily diet. Currently, wholemeal flour, obtained from the milling of the whole grain, is hardly used due to its 25 poor preservability. Instead, type 0, 00, 1, 2 and

"wholemeal" flours are used which are obtained from the milling of just the endocarp (the innermost part of the seed) and contain almost exclusively starch and are, therefore, low in protein, mineral salts, vitamins and fibre. Thus, it is essential to supplement our daily diet with the very important elements which are contained within wheatgerm and also within the germ of other cereals. This problem is resolved by the present invention.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention illustrates a process which allows the enrichment of cereal flours with cereal germ. Indeed, these flours preserve the exact characteristics of colour and flavour of the type 0, 00, 1 and 2 flours but also 15 contain the cereal germ which is the principal source of the essential elements for the health and the good functioning of the human body.

In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a process for producing a flour enriched with cereal germ, 20 comprising the stages of the separation of the germ oil from the cereal germ, and the use of said oil in order to enrich the cereal flour, in such a manner as to obtain a flour enriched with germ oil.

According to a preferred aspect of the invention, said 25 separation stage of the germ oil from the cereal germ

comprises the stage of pressing the cereal germ to give the germ oil and a deoiled germ residue which is milled to give the germ flour.

In an additional preferred aspect of the present 5 invention, said process comprises the stage of the mixing of the germ flour with the germ oil enriched flour and with the flour obtained from the milling of the cereals, to give the cereal germ enriched flour.

Further characteristics and advantages of the enrichment 10 process of the type 0, 00, 1, 2 and wholemeal cereal flours with wheatgerm, according to the present invention, will be understood mostly from the description of an example, given below as a non-limiting indication.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

15 Figure 1 represents a diagrammatic view of the plant for the execution of the above cited process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The germ is collected in the collecting hopper 1; the capacity of the plant may be, for example, 80 kg/hour.

20 From the hopper, the germ is inserted into the drier 2 where it is heated to a temperature between 30°C and 60°C, preferably about 30°C. The germ comes into contact with the walls of the heating container for an amount of time between 2 and 15 minutes, preferably for about 3 minutes, 25 reaching a final temperature between 30°C and 60°C,

preferably about 33°C. This operation is needed in order to reduce the percentage of water present within the germ, thus improving the oil extraction process. Upon exit, the germ has a humidity between 2% and 10%, with 5 the loss of 3-11 percentage points, preferably about 8% with a loss of 4-5 percentage points. Preferably, the heating of the germ takes place in a cylinder equipped with rotating infrared ray lamps.

The dried germ is inserted into the press 3, preferably a 10 horizontal press, which allows the separation of the germ oil from the germ with the attainment of a deoiled germ residue and oil impregnated process wastes. Said pressing takes place at a temperature between 70°C and 100°C, preferably between 90°C and 95°C, more preferably about 15 91.5°C. Said oil impregnated process wastes constitute from 1% to 6% by weight of the total germ, preferably about 3% by weight, and the starting product passes into the press within an interval of time between 20 and 60 seconds, preferably in about 30 seconds.

20 The deoiled germ residue is then inserted into the grain crusher 4 preferably in extruded form and is milled by means of a blender, until achieving an ideal granulometry for being milled in a stone mill, as known to the experts in the art. The crushed product is then introduced into 25 the stone mill 5 and, afterwards, sent into the

plansifter 6 where the selection of the germ flour occurs by calibration, i.e. the separation from any possible particulate impurities.

At the same time, the process wastes are squeezed in the 5 press 7, in order to extract the residual oil, which is sent to the filter-press 8, which is necessary in order to separate any possible residues present within the oil. Preferably the squeezing of the wastes is carried out with a seed squeezer and dicer.

10 The deoiled wastes are passed into the plansifter 6 and then mixed with the germ flour, in quantities between 1% and 6% by weight (with respect to the germ flour), preferably in quantities of about 3% by weight, in order to obtain the calibrated germ flour.

15 Following filtration, the germ oil is used in order to enrich the type 0, 00, 1, 2 and wholemeal flours, obtained from the grinding of the cereals. Said enrichment is carried out by using the atomiser 9 constituted by a nebulisation system which nebulises the 20 oil in such a manner as to maximise the contact surface with the flour. The germ oil enriched flour is thus obtained. Preferably, the germ oil is mixed with the flour in the atomiser, in quantities between 3% and 20% by weight, more preferably in quantities of about 10%.

25 Finally, the calibrated germ flour and the germ oil

enriched flour are pre-mixed in the container 10 in proportions between 1:1 and 5:1, preferably in the proportion of 2:1, and then combined with the flour obtained from the milling of the cereals, in the batch 5 feeder 11, in quantities between 1% and 6% by weight, preferably in quantities of about 1.5% by weight, in order to give the finished product *i.e.* the cereal germ enriched cereal flour. Preferably, said finished product is wheatgerm enriched type 0, 00, 1, 2 and wholemeal 10 tender wheat flour.

In a second aspect, the present invention refers to a product, obtainable through the aforecited process, which is a cereal flour, said cereals are selected from soft wheat, hard wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, 15 millet, sorgum, and/or mixtures thereof, enriched with cereal germ, said cereals are selected from soft wheat, hard wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorgum, and/or mixtures thereof, more preferably it is soft wheat flour, preferably of the type 0, 00, 1, 2 and 20 wholemeal, enriched with wheatgerm. In a third aspect, the present invention refers to oven-baked products, for example bread, breadsticks, crackers etc., prepared with a flour obtained according to the process of the present invention.

25 The process according to the present invention allows the

attainment of cereal flours which are enriched from the nutritional point of view, thanks to the presence of cereal germ, which keep well over the long term without giving rise to rancidification phenomena. Furthermore, these 5 flours have a pale white/yellow colour, and so are therefore very similar to the flours currently on the market, but possess superior organoleptic qualities (e.g.: improved taste and improved aroma). These flours allow the attainment of improved doughs from the reologic 10 and raising point of view, in as much as the substances contained within the cereal germ constitute an essential nutrient for the micro-organisms responsible for the raising process. It follows that the oven-baked products obtained with this flour are more flavoursome, softer and 15 keep better over time.